NOTE III.

FAUNA SIMALURENSIS. LEPIDOPTERA RHOPALOCERA, FAM. DANAIDAE.

BY

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(With 2 textfigures).

Continuing the enumeration of the Butterflies from Simalur and neighbouring islets, collected by Mr. Edw. Jacobson, I especially call attention to the representatives of the above named family, which are very important to the knowledge of the fauna Indoaustralica. There were seven species: one of the genus *Ideopsis*, four of *Danais* and two of *Euploea*, of which number four were new forms. Later on I hope to publish a more detailed description of the Lepidopterous fauna of this remarkable group of islands, with the indispensable coloured plates.

Genus *Ideopsis* Horsf. & Moore.

1. *Ideopsis gaura* Horsf. nov. var. *pseudocostalis*. 1 ♂, 4 ♀. Nos. 6061—6065.

Hab. Pulu Babi, 4/1913, and Sinabang (Simalur), 7/1913.

I. gaura Horsfield (Cat. Lep. Ins. M. E. I. C. p. 6, fig. 1, 1828) from Java is quite the same species as *I. daos* Boisduval (Spec. Gén. I, p. 24, fig. 3, 1836) from the other islands of the Malayan archipelago. There is no anatomical difference between these local varieties, the pattern only is not quite the same, because *gaura* shows more brown squamae on the nervature, by which the

intranerval spots become joined. The following nomenclature may be used:

I. gaura gaura Horsf. (type) from Java.
I. gaura daos Boisd. „ Borneo.
I. gaura eudora Gray. „ Sumatra.
I. gaura nigrocostalis Hag. „ Mentawei islands.
I. gaura costalis Moore. „ Nias.
I. gaura pseudocostalis v. E. „ Pulu Babi and Simalur.
I. gaura perakana Fruhst. „ Malacca.

Mr. Fruhstorfer has named six other local varieties (Seitz, Grossschm. d. Erde, p. 216, pl. 16, 1910).

The local variety *pseudocostalis* is quite the transitional form between *gaura* and *daos*, *costalis* etc. The anatomical and morphological characters of *pseudocostalis* are those of *gaura* and *daos*, only the pattern of the male specimen is that of *daos* and *costalis*, and the pattern of the female specimens is that of *gaura*, the nervature being more broadly covered with brown squamae and the intranerval spots being united with the marginal ones.

I. gaura is replaced on Celebes and Halmaheira by *I. vitrea* Blanch. and on the Philippines by *I. anapis* Feld., which species may very easy be separated by anatomical characters.

Genus *Danais* Latr.

2. *Danais similis* Clerck. 2 ♂, 6 ♀. Nos. 6066—6073.
Hab. Pulu Pandjang, 5/1913; Lasikin (Simalur), 4/1913, and Sinabang (Simalur), 3/1913.

The male specimens are like those of the local variety of Nias, *megaroides* Fruhst., which are very dark coloured. The female specimens I can not distinguish from those of Sumatra, to which Mr. Fruhstorfer has given the name *macrina*.

3. *Danais agleoides* Feld. 2 ♀. Nos. 6074 and 6075.
Hab. Sinabang (Simalur), 3/1913.

It is not known with certainty, whether the name *eryx* is given by Fabricius to a true *agleoides* or to a *limniace*.

The specimens from Simalur do not differ from those from Sumatra and Nias, which latter are moreover darker coloured.

4. *Danais melanippus* Cram. nov. var.? *Edwardi*. 1 ♂. No. 6076.

Hab. Sibigo (Simalur), 8/1913.

It is a pity, that Mr. Jacobson has captured only one specimen of this very interesting variety or aberration. If later on more specimens will be sent over from this island, this lonely butterfly will most likely proof to belong to a variety peculiar to the fauna of Simalur.

The habitus is quite that of *D. melanippus* from Sumatra, also the size is the same, but colour and pattern are different. The orange strigae of *melanippus* are changed into narrower red ones, like those in the variety from Engano (*Pietersi* Fruhst.) and from Nias (*eurydice* Butl.). In the cell is a triangular white spot; all the intranerval white spots are present, but much larger than in *melanippus*, where the last one between media and analis has disappeared. The posterior wing is on the upperside like that of *D. melanippus*, only the colour is more whitish and without brown in the intranerval white strigae.

The anterior wing is on the underside paler coloured than on the upperside, but shows the same pattern. The white spot in the cell is also present. The apex is red-brown, which colour is also more widely spread over the wings. The pattern and colour on the underside of the posterior wing are like those of *melanippus*.

I think this form to be a transitional one from *melanippus* to *eurydice*, but the presence of so much white calls in mind *D. lotis* Cram. from Borneo and Celebes. *D. lotis* Cram. is a good species, because it possesses other anatomical characters.

5. *Danais chrysippus* Linn. 5 ♂, 7 ♀. Nos. 6077—6088.

Hab. Sinabang (Simalur), 3/1913.

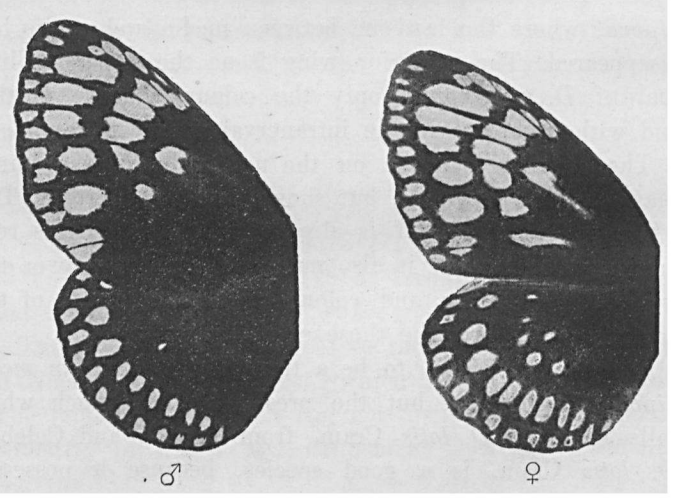
The received specimens resemble those of Sumatra with whitish posterior-wings.

Genus *Euploea* Fabr.

6. *Euploea albomaculata*, nov. spec.? 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Nos. 4328 and 4329.

Hab. Sinabang (Simalur), 1/1913.

This couple being the only one as yet under my notice, I may not use these specimens for anatomical researches. According to the morphological characters the species will be allied to *Eupl. Crameri* Luc., of which Moore has described three forms: *Marsdeni* from Malacca, *Heylaertsi* from Sumatra, and *niasica* from Nias. The specimens from Simalur resemble these varieties, but the size, shape, pattern and colour are different. The exp. alar. is 65 mM., the colour is in the male specimen very dark brown, in the female specimen it is red-brown. All the spots are pure white. The accompanying textfigures will show the



shape and pattern more clearly than a description can do. On the underside the posterior wing of the male specimen possesses seven circumcellular white spots and lines, and one in the cell, like in the female. The abdomen is black-

brown with a ventral grayish white spot on each sternite. The segments 4, 5, 6 and 7 have also a lateral grayish spot. On the thorax above (except on the pronotum) we do not see any white stip, but they are present on the sides and underside, on the head and on the under surface of the wings near to the base. For the rest we have undoubtedly to do with a species belonging, like *Eupl. Crameri*, to the group "*crastia* Hübn."

7. *Euploea midamus* Linn. nov. var. *babina*. 2 ♂. Nos. 6089 and 6090.

Hab. Pulu Babi, 4/1913.

The variety *babina* resembles the most that from the island Nias, *Eupl. midamus* Linn. var. *Verhuelli* Moore. The habitus is quite the same, only the pattern is different, because on the upperside the posterior wings possess the marginal series of white stips, which is absent in *Verhuelli*. On the underside all the spots are larger and blue coloured. The second (submarginal) series of blue spots is present on the posterior wings, like in the female specimens. The colour is on the underside darker than in the variety from Nias.

I have also prepared the copulatory apparatus of some *midamus*-varieties, about which I will publish something later on.

Leyden Museum, January 1914.